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August 26, 1904

The municipality of this city is seriously considering the necessity of establishing a provisional lazaretto for the isolation of contagious diseases.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, August 1 to 10, 1904.

| Causes of death. | Number of deaths. | Bertillon number. |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Senility | 1 | 154 |
| Atalectasis of the lungs..... | 1 | 151 |
| Bacillosis | 6 | 27 |
| Enteritis, acute | 2 | 105 |
| Bright's disease..... | 1 | 120 |
| Athrepsia | 1 | 105 |
| Lesion of the heart (unqualified)..... | 1 | 79 |
| Arterio-sclerosis | 2 | 79 |
| Gangrene, senile..... | 1 | 142 |
| Metroperitonitis | 1 | 137 |
| Tetanus..... | 2 | 72 |
| Albuminuria | 1 | 120 |
| Cardiectasis..... | 1 | 79 |
| Total..... | 21 | |

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.96; estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports as follows:

Transactions during month of July, 1904—Mortality.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Bills of health issued | 19 |
| Crews | 637 |
| Passengers | 179 |
| Deaths from yellow fever | 0 |
| Deaths from other contagious diseases | ^a 1 |
| Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted) | 92 |
| Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city | 0 |
| Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city | ^a 2 |

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Plague in Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 29 and August 5 and 6, as follows: Week ended July 27, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 47, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; infectious fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 4; grippe, 3; tuberculosis, 3; fevers without classification, 4; from all other causes, 20.

On July 22 the steamship *Hathor*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for San Francisco. She took no passengers.

On July 26 steamship *Manavi* cleared for Ancon, C. Z., with the following personnel: Crew, 45; cabin passengers, 19; steerage, 10; all told, 74. This vessel left here with no passengers booked for Ancon, but all who had tickets for Puerto Bolivar were destined for the former place. I noted this on the bill of health. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur before bill of health was issued.

^a Two cases and one death from diphtheria.

The condition of plague in the south remains about the same. During the week 10 cases and 2 deaths have been reported from Payta. I received information from a reliable source that yellow fever is present in Buenaventura. As this is the last port at which the coasting steamers stop before reaching Ancon and is only about thirty-five hours distant, I cabled Surg. H. R. Carter, chief quarantine officer Isthmian Canal Commission.

Report for month of July, 1904—Grippe epidemic.

Week ended August 3, 1904, mortality from all causes, 53, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; pernicious fever, 4; fever without classification, 6; grippe, 3; tuberculosis, 9; enteric diseases, 12; from all other causes, 16. During the month ended July 31 there were 223 deaths from all causes, of which 24 were from yellow fever and 27 from tuberculosis. For the corresponding period last year there were 246 deaths, of which none were from yellow fever and 30 from tuberculosis. On August 2, a supplemental bill of health was issued to steamship *Santiago*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports to Ancon, C. Z. This vessel took 8 cabin and 10 steerage passengers from this port. Twenty-two cabin passengers from Callao, who wished to disembark here, were transferred to a small steamer and sent down the river to complete fifteen days' quarantine. One immune certificate was issued for Ancon and 36 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled. This is in accordance with instructions received from Surg. H. R. Carter, of the Service, Chief Quarantine Officer Isthmian Canal Commission. Grippe, which on June 24 I reported as prevailing, has assumed the proportion of a mild epidemic.

Rats dying on island of Puná—Suspect plague.

On August 5 the medical officer of the sanitary station of Puná reported to the superior board of health that rats were dying there and presented symptoms of plague. A meeting of the board was immediately called, and a committee appointed to go there and investigate. Simultaneously with the report from the medical officer at Puná were rumors of suspicious deaths there. Puná is a small island situated about 36 miles from Guayaquil, at the mouth of the river. At this writing no further information can be obtained.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 8, 1904, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended July 23 there were registered 16 new cases of plague (and 8 deaths), namely, 6 cases (2 deaths) in Zagazig, 3 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Bibeh, 3 cases (1 death) in Alexandria, 2 fresh cases in Samallut, 1 case (1 death) in Beni-Souef, and 1 case (1 death) in Port Said.